

A MANIFESTO.

To Wage Workers, Young and Old, of Rockville.

Section Rockville of the Socialist Labor Party Addresses its Fellow Wage Earners of That Town on Matters That Concern Them and the Whole Working Class—A Calm But Forceful Presentation.

Wage-workers, young and old, of Rockville, Conn., greeting:

A few words with you, fellow workingmen of Rockville, will not be out of place at the present time, while you have plenty of leisure; and, as we somewhat doubt the plentiness of your savings, which would enable you to enjoy your vacation at Newport or in the mountains, we hope you'll lend an ear to our words.

The time is again near when we shall be called upon as free citizens of the United States to select our national administrators for the next four years.

It is needless to recall to your minds the times of prosperity promised to you by the "great" Republican Party four years ago when you were railroaded to Hartford—there to parade and hurrah for the Meesiah—McKinley.

And he came, and you have lived through the four "prosperous" years, and your accumulations speak for the good times you have had.

The Socialist Labor Party has, on different occasions, through its speakers and literature, explained to you the reasons why you could not expect different conditions from those you have been treated to for years.

The revolutionized method of production through the ever improving machine displaces us by the thousands, and that brings about the condition of a hundred men applying for one job.

As a result our labor-power decreases in value and practically enslaves those happy ones who remain at work.

We, fellow workingmen, are all at the mercy of our employers, and at the least dissatisfaction shown by you, you are told that there are many ready and willing to become slaves in your stead.

Naturally it must be so. Less money in your pay envelope means more dividends for the class you are compelled to sell your labor power to. More suffering and misery for you means more pleasure, more enjoyment for your employers.

And then there is another point. It is beyond all possibility to buy back three-quarters of the wealth you produce with only the quarter that you are getting in wages. As a result of the above conditions thousands of workmen are idle, though willing to do anything; crime and prostitution are increasing; and you are being ground lower and lower.

And while you do work—you have barely enough to make the two ends meet.

While pointing out the reasons of your present misery we have also pointed out the remedy which consists in the collective possession of the machines and all natural forces needed to our subsistence.

You have the power, having the vote, to apply the remedy.

Don't let others administer your affairs. As a result of having done so right along you are down. Learn to attend to your own well being; get hold of the government by intelligently using your ballot, and then, your present deplorable condition will vanish as the morning mist vanishes before the rising of the bright sun.

The Socialist Labor Party is here for you to join it, and to do your bidding. Join our ranks and help us to bring about the emancipation of all the wage-workers. We hope you have had lessons enough to protect you from, even for a moment, questioning the above statements, and you will know where you belong.

The Socialist Labor Party has its arms open to receive you. Join us.

There is another and a most vital point we want to call your attention to: The paper you will be perusing this manifesto is has been established by the incipient work of wage workers, members of the Socialist Labor Party, and whose property it is. They have given all their energy, time and hard-earned pennies to bring into life this, defender of the workers' rights. It has not been created with the purpose to catch your pennies with big red-letter front pages, but its purpose is to educate our fellow wage workers, also to expose the shamelessness and ugliness of the system under which we live, and to point out the path out of your miserable existence to light and happiness.

It contains the latest and most interesting news of the day. Reading its editorial page you will recognize your friend, and you will confess that it is your own flesh, your own blood. It costs only one cent. Read it and pass it to your friends who may have not known about it.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Rockville Socialist Labor Party.
The DAILY PEOPLE is for sale at
Charles Babcock's cigar store, corner of
Ward and Union streets, Rockville.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Horrible Conditions Over Which Our Ally's Flag Gayly Flies.

Gilson Willets, recently returned from a journey through the famine-stricken region in India, thus describes conditions there:

"The famine is, above all, a big famine. You can search all the books in the British Museum, and you won't find record of a bigger famine. The breadless area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the government is taking care of \$5,000,000 on relief works and in poor houses. The streets of Bombay were full of starving people, while over the million-dollar railway station, and on the university campus, and on the portals of the gorged market building, the British flag floated gayly.

"Up sprang from the gutter in front of the Great Western Hotel, where I stopped, a dozen brown bodies, with lean forms and robust lungs. They clamored for bread in the Hindustani tongue. They were starving, and no one would throw them even a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded instantly by a mad mob. Thus famine created me at the very moment of my arrival.

"Other famine-sufferers, grown-up Hindus, as well as young Hindus, crouched, or loitered, or slept, or awaited death near other grain cribs. I took a train northward from Bombay. At a small station I perceived a horrible, hideous sight have risen from the grave. They might have risen from the grave. Brown skin covered their bones, like leather stretched over a frame. The young woman's shoulder blade had burst through the skin. I could have filled the basin-like stomach of the long man on the ground, and in it washed my hands. He arose and slapped his hollow stomach with one hand, and, with the other hand, slapped his brow. The woman pointed to the brown naked mite on her thin bone. They implored in weak, far-away voices, 'Salam, Sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time on, I saw similar groups, and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress, on every side.

"About every ten or fifteen miles there was a relief camp or poorhouse; the starving people have to walk from ten to fifteen miles to get to them. In the relief camps people are seldom arrested. They are too busy or too tired to do wrong. Are the people honest among themselves? Yes; for obvious reasons, they have nothing to steal from one another.

"It seems incredible that so many millions of people can be starving at one time, that so many hundreds of thousands are dying, that such distress exists among the living. But the scenes I have described are just as true of the stricken district this moment as they were when I sailed from Bombay a few weeks ago.

The famine will last throughout this year, and its effect will be felt for more than a year to come."

Additional contributions to the India famine fund in this city amount to \$1,131.58, bringing the total to \$211,279.03.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

Companies in Canada That Control "Our" Folks.

SAULT STE. MARIE, August 19.—The industries of Sault Ste. Marie are rapidly becoming important. There are on the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie the Algoma Commercial Company, the Canadian Steel Company, the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, and the Lake Superior Power Company.

The American power companies are supplying power to the numerous companies above mentioned, and are also supplying the city of Sault Ste. Marie with both electric and water power. They have at the present time a capacity for developing 16,800 horsepower by forty-two turbine wheels of 400 horsepower each. The intention is to construct an additional one of much larger capacity in the near future. The pulp company is turning out 150 tons of pulp per day, practically all of which goes to France, Germany and England. The managers have a large sulphide plant under construction, which will be finished in a very few weeks, and have an output of 75 tons of chemical pulp per day. They also have very large iron works and manufacture a great deal of their machinery, including many electric appliances; and they have made in their own works the iron columns for their new buildings.

They have also under way smelting works for the manufacture of pig iron, and, with the addition of the nickel ore received from their own mines at Sudbury, will make "ferro-nickel pig." These companies also control on the American side of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the Lake Superior Power Company, the Union Carbide Company, American Alkali Company, and the Michigan Reduction Company.

They are constructing a canal on the Michigan side and water-power works which will contain three hundred and sixty turbine wheels with a capacity of 125 horsepower each. The capitalization is \$3,500,000, and the works will cost that when completed. The water-power on the Michigan side will also be used to run factories similar to those now on the Canadian side, with a carbide mill and an alkali factory in addition. The product of the carbide company is owned by the Carbide Company of Chicago, and the product of the alkali factory by the American Alkali Company of Philadelphia.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three month's subscriptions is 15 cents.

FREIGHT HANDLERS.

How the Company Observed an Agreement.

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THE DEMAND FOR WORK.

Give Us Work! Give Us Work! Is the Cry in "Prosperous" New England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—The demand for work at the Department of Public Works has been so great recently that the officials have been almost distract with the stories of hard luck told to them by the applicants and their wives. Evidently the prosperity heralded about the country by the Republican press has not reached New Haven, for Superintendent Brennan put 150 men to work and at least 150 more have applied.

For one to be convinced of the awful clamor for work it is only necessary to visit the department of public works in the City Hall at 11 o'clock any morning.

As an example, the other morning there were forty men in the hallway waiting for Superintendent Brennan. Wives of some visited Director Troup with summary process papers, which showed conclusively that unless rents were paid the people would be ejected.

In nearly every case the men say they don't want charity; all they want is enough work to keep their families from Springtime.

The applicants are persistent in their quest for work and very often wait about the building for hours evidently with the idea that they will be put to work in order to get rid of them.

Mr. Keefe represented the strikers and Mr. Payne represented the company. The work was to be furnished the men as soon as a boat could be dispatched to Erie.

On Thursday August 9, a boat arrived, but to the surprise of all the company again broke their agreement. This was a great set-back to the men, many having obtained employment elsewhere, but having some faith in the company, left their late employment to be in readiness for the first boat. They learned, however, that they were to sign the following "Memorandum Agreement," which is a violation of the agreement reached by Mr. Payne and Mr. Keefe:

"The Erie & Western Transportation Company agrees to pay to—John Doe—wages at the rate of forty-five (45) dollars per month for each month worked, making deductions for time when there is no work to be done. Ten hours, between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. shall constitute a day's work. The Erie & Western Transportation will pay for extra time over said ten hours twenty (20) cents per hour, and will also pay for necessary work on Sundays twenty (20) cents per hour.

—John Doe—agreed to work diligently in and upon the freight houses, vessels and docks of the Erie & Western Transportation Company whenever and as required by the said Erie & Western Transportation Company for the aforesaid rates of pay, to comply with all the rules and regulations established by the Erie & Western Transportation Company to govern said work and the employees engaged therein.

The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to at any time discharge the said—John Doe—for failure to comply with the rules and regulations aforesaid, or to fully and diligently perform the work assigned to him.

This agreement may be terminated at any time by—John Doe—or by the Erie & Western Transportation Company on two weeks' previous written notice or on two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of John Doe—

—John Doe—further agrees that in the case of a strike or any suspension of work without said two weeks' previous notice, or in case of any refusal or failure by him to diligently perform the work allotted to him, that all wages due him at such time shall be forfeited by him, and shall always belong thereafter to the Erie & Western Transportation Company."

Do you think we have forgotten the part the Democrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Republicans took at Panam and Virgen, Ills.?

Senator, do you think we have forgotten that the great Trust-Smasher-Free-Silver-Democratic-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and his bull pen—the blackest of all plots on American history? I say, Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?

Do you think the working class has forgotten how scores of their class were shot down in cold blood at Latimer, Tex., in the fall of 1897, by Martin's gang of Republican sheriffs, and how they (the working class) were treated in a like manner at Buffalo, N. Y., at the hands of the Democrats?

Do you think we have forgotten the part the D. mocrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Republicans took at Panam and Virgen, Ills.?

Can you explain the difference (so a Socialist can understand) between the Democratic party, that is controlled by Ice Trust Croker, Copper Trust Clark, Railroad Trust Belmont, Idaho Bull Pen Trust Gov. Steunenberg, and pre-sided over by Cotton Bale Trust James K. Jones, and the Republican party, owned and controlled by the same kind of a gang?

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Inasmuch as we are able to trail the Demo-Republican parties in the blood of the American wage slaves for the past twenty-five years, will you explain to us why any member of the working class should ever vote for such parties?

Why shouldn't we say to h— with the upholders of such a system?

Why should you stand up before men and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their class (the working class) of four-fifths of all they produce?

To what class do you belong, for what class do you vote?

Why shouldn't every member of the working class vote for the party of their class—the Socialist Labor Party?

There are many more questions I would like to ask you some other time.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle." "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the author's aggressive action and clarifying tactics of the past year.

Five cents a copy.
10 copies, 20 cents.
100 copies, \$2.50.

WORLD OF SOCIALISM.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Now They Are Misled, Abused, Swindled—History of Attempted Legislation—What Failed It—Wherein the Men Are Duped—How It Is To Be Avoided.

BY ELLA REEVE COHEN.

The National Association of Letter Carriers will hold its annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan on Labor Day—and it is safe to predict that it will not be a very joyful affair. There will be a big under-current of discontent with the management and open complaints against the law-makers, who have again set them down at Washington.

Nearly 18,000 carriers and substitutes in the country had set their hearts upon the passage of the "Salary Bill," that provided for an increase of salaries and equalization of pay for all carriers. At present men who carry the mail in towns having under 75,000 population never receive over \$800 per year, no matter how many years they serve, while those in large cities can receive \$1000 as the maximum salary, after a certain term of service.

It is easily understood that men who work in the smaller towns often have harder conditions than those in the large cities. The Salary Bill provided not only that they should receive equal pay, but the maximum salary was raised to \$1000 per year, after a service of three years. When the hard conditions are known that must be suffered before one can become a full-fledged postal carrier, these demands seem very moderate. A man must pass through a civil service examination to become a substitute carrier. Then he must wait for the sickness, absence, or death of a regular carrier. He must buy a uniform, and perhaps only work two or three months out of the year. After this long, weary training period, if another regular man happens to die or to be discharged, then he can at last become a mail carrier and receive \$1000 the first year of service, and \$800 after a longer term.

These carriers are an intelligent body, and they know that they are engaged in a work that pays big revenues to the Government.

At the back as the year 1880 the balance on the credit side had reached the sum of \$2,578,970.32, received by the Government. In the past ten years an increase of business has been going on at such a rate that during the last fiscal year the number of pieces of mail handled by carriers was 3,085,805,540, and notwithstanding this remarkable result, complaints of delay or error by the carriers sent to the General Office did not exceed 300.

It will probably enlighten some of the workers who still have faith in Labor legislation, under the present capitalist system, to relate in brief the history of the attempt of the Postal Carriers to secure better conditions through legislation.

The President of their association, John N. Parsons, who was so corrupt as to be ignominiously thrown out even such a body of takers as the Knights of Labor, has been entrusted with this legislation and like hundreds of other false leaders, he made promises, especially when sending for special and immediate assessments of 50 cents each to every postman at various times.

He assured them that this year, at last, they would succeed and the postmen believed the promises sent their money and sent up an exceeding bitter cry because they have not only failed with the "Salary Bill," but they have had the eight hour law taken away from them.

Under the eight hour law men could sometimes get through their work in six hours and forty minutes per day, on other days when heavy mail came in they could bring undelivered letters at the end of the eight hours and demand extra pay for extra work.

The superintendent of the Free Delivery, Mr. Macheen, and some of the postmasters had much over this, and finally con-

coined a scheme to twist the law, so the men would be supposed to work eight hours each week, ten hours, instance on heavy mail days and service days. The entire scheme was to get more work from the carriers without extra pay. The Bill in July and already the men have in many cases to work sixty hours a week. And who would answer for the carrier's position if one should dare to stand for his rights, forty-eight hours a week. What postman will be willing to make a test case of his own existence—for the benefit of his co-workers, and if he should, how impotent power would be against the force of the Capitalist Government, his employer, has been commonly believed that the employees were treated more fairness than other wage-

slaves, but it was brought out in the history of the "Salary Bill" that orders had been issued from the Post Office Department forbidding any letter-carrier from coming to the House of Representatives and importuning the committee or even the Congressman who represents him, for a hearing upon this or any other question. They are forbidden to make their appearance even when on their leave of absence.

One Congressman, referring to this order of the Department, acknowledged that it was issued in the face of the "Bill of Rights," which gives them the right to petition and remonstrate against the powers that be.

These orders were issued under a Democratic administration and continued under a Republican rule.

Added to this humiliation, they must be discussed in the committee as beggars, while demanding a just salary, by proxies, like Parsons. One Congressman remarked:

"How are they going to be heard except by proxy, and what better proxy could they have than John Parsons?"

He just suited these men who represent the money power that controls the entire government. And these carriers who owe their positions in many cases to some kind of a pull with these politicians must submit to tirades like this when their labor laws are on the tapis. Congressman Ladd of California opened the discussion before the committee by saying, "This bill partakes of some of the conditions which are the natural results, growing out of the recent war. Reason flies from out the minds of men and they seem to contemplate that there is no end to the money in the public treasury. I am free to say that I have been impressed some years with this constant and persistent effort on behalf of these postal employees for an increase of salary, and have been willing, and am willing to-day, to bear the odium, if odium there be, in endeavoring to check, in a small degree, this constant demand."

"My opposition to the eternal cry and the demands of our officials that they shall be continually receiving an increase of salary, is based upon a desire to protect the public treasury, for these officials are receiving as much as they did when general wages were higher, and a dollar would not go as far as it does to-day."

Plain as these words are, antagonistic as they are to the entire class of workers, the man who spoke them will still be voted for by these very men he has been fighting, as he says, and will continue fighting in the economic field. When the years of wasted energies spent by the workers in trying to secure labor legislation are thought of, and the repeals of the few laws that have been enacted are considered, and the fact still remains that the victims of this wasted energy and broken laws, continue to believe in and vote to perpetuate the capitalist system, it would seem that the words of Montaigne, written three hundred years ago, were true to-day: "We must be made beasts to be made wise, and hoodwinked before we are fit to be led."

The hoodwinking process has surely nearly run its course, and the workers must be almost fit to be led into the right path.

Parsons, the champion and proxy of the letter carriers, was present when both of the measures, the "Salary Bill" and the killing of the eight-hour was discussed before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, and his arduous efforts have been much lauded by himself, in his report, published in the "Postal Record." He tries in every way to make it plain that he has earned his money, but when it is duly considered that Superintendent Macheen of the Free Delivery, is a good friend of Parsons, going with him to conventions of the letter carriers in the various States, keeping tabs on the men by his confidential communication with Parsons as to men and methods, it would seem, from such indications, that Parsons does quite a lot of work OUTSIDE of the committee that the carriers would not approve.

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Parsons said before the committee: "Mr. Parsons is afraid, as he says, of the abuses. I believe he is honest in his opinion. We have talked the matter over, and as I say, I MEET HIM AT CONVENTIONS. He comes to my office quite frequently to discuss this matter." And the carriers well know that nothing goes on in their meetings of any importance that is not carried at once by Parsons to Macheen. A word from him to Macheen will turn a man down at any time. Parsons sums up his report as to the result of these hearings before the committee as follows:

"The position your committee has taken with reference to this change of the law has been one which, we trust, will meet with your approval, as we believe every honorable means were ex-

hausted that could have been employed in preventing any change from taking place in the existing law, and their efforts were not relinquished until the burden of proof of the necessity of some change being made in the interest of the public service (as well as in the interest of many of our members, as shown by their requests from different parts of the country that some change would be made) would cause the opposition of your committee to be made ridiculous and tend to place our Association in a very undesirable and selfish light before both the Department and Congress as well as the public."

Can the carriers not read between the lines the great regard Parsons manifests for the Department and for Congress?

About a year ago at the State Convention of the Carriers of New Jersey Parsons spoke of his valiant efforts before these committees of the House. The member of the committee from New Jersey was present and one of the carriers noted that he frowned and shook his head at some of Parsons' statements, at the same time comparing them with the Congressional Record. The carrier learned that the Record contained proof that Parsons was telling the carriers of New Jersey a very different story from one he had told the committee, so he determined to ask Parsons some questions. Following him from the Hall, he called him and said, "There are a few questions I'd like to ask you."

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"Harmony" manufactured by Parsons means silence in the presence of lies, blindness when stealing goes on, and dumbness when compact is being made with our masters to prolong and degrade our slavery.

There are some nice, kind, sweet letters to the "Postal Record," which, by the way, is controlled by Parsons, upholding his actions in behalf of their lost cause. One man writes in mournful strain: "The June issue of the "Postal Record" has been received, and the "History of the Salary Bill" has been read by the faithful. That now historic issue of the "Record" in which we expected to read the glad tidings, is laid aside by the boys in gray with drooping spirits and sinking hearts, for our fondest hopes have suddenly vanished amidst the gloom of disappointment. The blow is certainly a hard one for us to bear, from the fact that the consensus of opinion among the boys throughout the country was that success is ours. While we made one of the noblest fight ever witnessed in the history of our organization for a cause that even our opponents in the halls of Congress admit was just, certain forces were against us that were insurmountable, and success was not to be ours."

Then after praising Parsons for his part in the lost cause, he proceeds to soften the bitter feelings that might arise in the hearts of the carriers toward Congress.

"If one takes into consideration the fact that this country is on the eve of a great political battle between the two leading parties and that many new issues that will figure conspicuously in the coming campaign, it is not surprising that the doors of Congress were closed against us, and for any one to lay the blame for the failure of this measure upon any officer or member of our Association is most unjustifiable and absurd."

The man who wrote these words is no doubt a good friend of Parsons, but is he a friend to his class?

It is not worth while for men like him to continue much longer in their praise of Parsons to the army of letter carriers. Parsons might as well direct his energies in other lines than writing his "Plan for Harmonious Action at Detroit Convention." His doom is sealed. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Parsons is being ground in the mills of discovery. His ambition covered too much ground. He was not successful to delude the carriers alone, but he must get his greedy grasp upon the trolley-men of Brooklyn. He must use the crooked and bent machinery of the Knights of Labor for his own dark practices. It is said that there is "honor among thieves," but in this case they did not stand by the arch-thief. He was exposed in all his schemes to defraud labor of its money and its justice. Now that the carriers begin to see through some of his machinations, and it has taken them years to see him as he is, he is posing as a martyr. And he even threatens to resign as their president, or, rather, not to stand for re-election at Detroit. And while it would seem to those who fully know the career of John N. Parsons as labor deceiver, that it would be a calamity to have him in the position where he could skin them for another year, it is very like, that, if Parsons should step

down and out, another man in the same place, subjected to the same temptations under the pure and simple system of labor organization, where no politics must be tolerated, except as dictated by the bosses to the labor officials, might fall in the same ditch as Parsons. As one postmaster put it to one of the employes, "Talk Democratic and Republican politics to the men; I don't care which, but for God's sake don't talk Socialism."

Yes, there will be a howl against Parsons, against the Government and against Congress at the Detroit convention, and the howlers will come home and howl again for either "McKinley Prosperity" or "Bryan Democracy," and to their voice they will add the vote that will again put the class in power that eternally suppresses their every effort to free themselves from their abject slavery. And whether the vote be for the Republican party or for the Democratic party, the result will be the same.

With that thoroughly class-conscious gathering of militant socialists we hold, that next to organized capitalism, so-called "organized labor pure and simple" is one of the greatest obstacles to the final emancipation of the working-class from wage-slavery.

Time and again, the socialists have sounded the cry of warning against the ignorant or corrupt leaders of such organizations only to see the rank and file of the workers regularly sacrificed on the altars of capitalism, as at Hazelton, Homestead, Chicago, Virden, Ill., in the Idaho Bull Pen, and quite recently in the St. Louis street car strike.

Yet, within earshot of the murdered victims of their own rascality, have these misleaders of labor continually echoed their idiotic cry of "no politics in trade unions" and at the same time regularly extolled the virtues of capitalist candidates and platforms, thereby again betraying their deluded followers into hands of the enemy, the capitalist class.

Recognizing this deplorable state of affairs, known of only in the English and American labor movements, the Socialists of America have organized a new trade unionist movement, known as Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, for the purpose of organizing the wage workers of our nation into a compact class-conscious organization, both economically and politically as they are organized on the European continent.

The Democratic Party to-day pretends to fight for the interests of the working class, but in reality it is manipulated by men who are officers in the huge oil trusts, silver kings, and parasites of the capitalists, men wildly holding on to the fragments of their fortunes and remnants of little business ventures that will soon be swallowed up by the huge monopolies.

It would be well for the carriers to remember in this hour of their defeat that the same thing happened to them when the Democrats were in power. During the first year of Cleveland's second administration they made concerted and violent efforts to get their bill before the House and Senate. Eighty-five thousand telegrams from every section of the United States were sent to Speaker Crisp to get him to bring the bill before the House, but the result was only a little harder work for the pages to carry the telegrams off in the waste baskets unopened, and the bill died in the committee as usual.

And men like Parsons, knowing full well the utility of such labor legislation, will still goad their dupes to deeper hopes, to expectations that can never be realized, and they stand before the army of workers, dumb to the real issue. They see the handwriting on the wall, they know their days are numbered, they know the time will come when the spirit of rebellion will break out with a fierceness that cannot be restrained. Instead of educating and preparing the people for a peaceful revolution, they are preparing hotbeds of discontent that will germinate a bitter growth for the future.

Therefore, workers of Kentucky, be not deceived by the so-called new issues, which the capitalist parties regularly bring forth to delude and divide you, for just as the socialist truly predicted of such issues as protection or free trade, sound money or free silver, trust or anti-trust so we now predict of the new issues of expansion or anti-expansion.

Thus the workers themselves vote to perpetuate the system of capitalist production and wage slavery and are thereby indirectly responsible for the murder of the true heroes of their own class, such as Mike Divine in a filthy Bull Pen.

Therefore, workers of Kentucky, be not deceived by the so-called new issues, which the capitalist parties regularly bring forth to delude and divide you, for just as the socialist truly predicted of such issues as protection or free trade, sound money or free silver, trust or anti-trust so we now predict of the new issues of expansion or anti-expansion.

You will discover in the future, as you have in the past that the Capitalist Class only will continue to expand enormously, while the middle class will be more and more wiped out, and the working class will look in vain for the "expansion" of their share of the nation's product, which the capitalist class now allows them in the shape of wages.

Therefore workers, again ignore all such capitalist issues, and learn that there is only one issue of any importance to you, the collective ownership of all means of production and exchange, and that there is only one party whose mission it is to attain this result, the Socialist Labor Party.

Down with capitalist system of production and wage slavery, workers of all countries unite, you have nothing to loose but your chains, and a world to gain.

The following are the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party:

KENTUCKY'S WORDS

To the Working Class.

The Socialist Labor Party of Kentucky, in this, its first national campaign, unqualifiedly endorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America, as adopted at the national convention of that party, at New York City, June 2 to 9, 1900.

With that thoroughly class-conscious gathering of militant socialists we hold, that next to organized capitalism, so-called "organized labor pure and simple" is one of the greatest obstacles to the final emancipation of the working-class from wage-slavery.

Again, through the perversions of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may

thus waste, that the plutocracy may

ignorance and misery, with all their economic evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this

system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,321
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,183
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.



For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three month's subscriptions is 15 cents.

Men whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave—
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works another's pain,
Are ye not base slaves, indeed—
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

ABANDONED WIVES—CAPITALISM DESTROYS THE FAMILY.

Among other war news, reports of increased enlistments in the army, etc., comes the story of wives looking for lost husbands in the recruiting offices.

These incidents are distinctly typical of fully-developed capitalism. Generations ago, at an earlier stage of capitalist development, the press-gang was an institution which wives and sweethearts dreaded. It broke up families by pressing the young husbands into the army. Physically and brutally it kidnapped and shanghaied them.

The capitalist system still uses the press-gang to break up the families. But it has discarded the old form and methods. No longer does it send out a gang of ruffians to force the husbands into service in the army. It makes them break up their own family. Instead of the prick of the bayonet, it is the prick of hunger which urges him to abandon wife and children and enter the army, where food is assured him. The place of the old-time shanghaizing ruffians is now taken by the labor-skimming Republican and Democratic gentry.

Heart-sore and weary from that most exhausting of all toil: the vain tramping up and down in search of work; tortured by the look of hopeless hunger in the eyes of the loved ones when he returns empty-handed; despairing at last of finding help for them, the husband, who would under right conditions be the family's protector, enlists and abandons his family. It is for the sparrow-brained trumper with words to pass judgment on him and decide as to the criminality or otherwise of this act.

The clear-brained lover of humanity, the logical batter for better things, will trace this destruction of the family to its source, and, having seen that poverty, fostered and bred by the capitalist class owning the means of production, is the cause of this criminal break-up of the home, he will then join that organization which is working day and night to smash the capitalist class and system. He will enroll his name in that fighting Socialist Labor Party whose triumph will forever put an end to the destruction of the family.

The capitalist class destroys the family

of the workingman: The Republican and Democratic parties are owned and controlled by that class: A vote for Malloney and Remmel is a vote to stave in the heads of the Rep-Dem party and save the family.

MISSIONARIES AS BALES OF MERCHANDISE.

Under the above title, THE PEOPLE of December 19, 1897, commented upon the doings of Germany in China at that time, and what it all meant. A German missionary or two had been killed, whereupon Germany appropriated Chinese territory, expropriated "indemnity" in taels, and secured, last not least, railroad concessions. Since then the Boxer uprising took place, and from the mouth of Dr. Smith, located at Foo Chow, the world has learned how this outbreak is the direct sequel of the conduct of Germany on that occasion.

In view of the sequel of the sequel, which is now about to be enacted, the article—"Missionaries As Bales of Merchandise"—published two years and a half ago is pertinent.

Here it is:

No doubt that the German rail upon China in "vindication of Chinese outrages upon German missionaries" is intended to furnish material upon which to base capitalist elections for the Reichstag. We shall hear much about "patriotism," religion, and the like; and who knows but that outside of Germany similar arguments will be made on the same subject, and with the same end in view. These speeches may edify those who find it profitable to be edified thereby: to the increasing number of clear-headed people, the circumstance serves to throw light upon the development of capitalist political methods.

At one time the bale of merchandise was the pretext for "patriotic" outbursts. Our own continent, especially below the Rio Grande, was the theatre of such "patriotic" displays. An English, a French, a German or a Spanish adventurer would suddenly turn up and open a shop in some town of Latin America. His appearance was usually connected with some scheme concocted in the Foreign Office of his own country. Sooner or later a revolution would break out in the town he settled in. Thereupon, whosever's shop remained intact, his own was always consumed by fire. Like the bankrupt bourgeois who in the days of the downfall of the Commune in Paris, poured petroleum over their places, burned them down, and then laid the blame upon the Communists and got their insurance moneys, these traders always destroyed their own property, and forthwith demanded indemnity from the country of their "adoption." These indemnities were not small. Bales of cheap merchandise, not worth \$10, are known to have become the basis for claims running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars; and for armed interventions that subjected the American State, picked out for the purpose, to the pillage of the soldiery of the European nation whose "citizen" had been "outraged." To a not inconsiderable extent, the history of many a Latin American State is the history of these "patriotic" efforts of the capitalists of some European nation, at the time running its government, to "maintain the dignity of their country." The Maximilian Empire in Mexico, backed by French arms, was the most notable instance of these European capitalist conspiracies.

Let this inhuman snarl of the capitalist ring in the ears of the working class: until they march to the ballot box and smash the Rep-Dem capitalist party with the Socialist Labor Party ballot; then, under a social system fit for humans, let them answer the whine of the dethroned parasite with the stern command: "Make them work, by God!"

SOCIALISM IS THE GOSPEL OF FAILURE.

This is the conclusion with which the "New York Press" winds up its laudations of the arch-buccaneer, C. P. Huntington. And this conclusion is not only a logical one from the premises laid down by that paper, but the inevitable one from the standpoint of the class for which the "Press" is a mouthpiece.

What is this Socialism which this capitalist editor has in mind? Unlike the freaks who set up a man of straw to knock down, this editor has the correct idea of what Socialism means to his class; that clean-cut conception which is forcing its way more and more each day into the heads of the workingmen, and driving out the misty notions once held on the subject, and that is, the political triumph of the working class and the downfall of the capitalist class, together with its system of private ownership of capital.

This "spells" revolution, and in every historical epoch the advocates of revolution have been told by the tyrants, rotten-ripe for destruction, whose thrones they were shaking, that they were preaching the "Gospel of Failure." And the revolutionist listened gravely to the logic of the enthroned oppressor, then kicked over the throne, and, over the body of the logician, the revolutionary class marched on to accomplish "the patently impossible and vain."

The gentlemen and the gentleman's gentleman who so kindly inform us that we teach "the gospel of failure" are in good company historically. Charles I. of England had wise and learned courtiers who assured the Commons that the rebellious spirits were advocating the "gospel of failure," the revolutionary bourgeoisie in France heard the same sort of talk from the feudal lords and clergy. The Tories hinted it at the patriots in 1776, in America and the slaveholders sneered it at the Abolitionists.

The path of progress of the race is strewn with the chopped-off heads of "Greatest Exponents" of things and systems that have outlived their day; and the great landmarks of Progress are the "Gospels of Failure" that from their triumphant perch along the path of history look down upon the wreckage of one-time "Greatest Exponents." His-

tray notwithstanding, these blood-clotted expansions do not accrue to the benefit of the wage-earning class. When in the ripeness of time the buccaneer class will be overthrown, the hands of the class whose mission it is to do the deed will not be stained with the gore that Capitalism is to-day shedding.

MAKE THEM WORK, BY GOD!

The above is the order that the captain of the steamship La Bretagne gave when the steerage passengers refused to work as stokers in place of the strikers who had left the ship at Havre. And he did make them work.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said that an ocean steamship is the microcosm of the civilization of its time. It reproduces afloat in compressed form the genius of the age in the arts, technical progress and even government. If Ralph Waldo Emerson lived to-day, with the La Bretagne experience before him, he would have found material to amplify his brilliant summary.

On the ocean liner of to-day, with its steerage and its miseries; the second class with its shoddy pretences; the first class, with its idle luxury, and the inhumanly overworked stokers, with the brutal slave drivers, known as officers, one sees a facsimile of the social and industrial life ashore, with this difference, however, that on the ocean there is no living pretence of equality, no cant indulged in as to there being "no classes."

When this brute-lackey of the capitalist class said: "Make them work, by God" and then forced the proletarians in the steerage to labor in the awful heat of the ship's furnaces, he only did that openly which on shore is done sneakily. The wage slave must be forced to do the work of the world with the whip of hunger usually, but if that fails, then the Democratic-Republican bourgeois throws off the mask of "Freedom of Contract" and resorts to brute force.

At one time the bale of merchandise was the pretext for "patriotic" outbursts. Our own continent, especially below the Rio Grande, was the theatre of such "patriotic" displays. An English, a French, a German or a Spanish adventurer would suddenly turn up and open a shop in some town of Latin America. His appearance was usually connected with some scheme concocted in the Foreign Office of his own country.

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These indemnities were not small. Bales of cheap merchandise, not worth \$10, are known to have become the basis for claims running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars; and for armed interventions that subjected the American State, picked out for the purpose, to the pillage of the soldiery of the European nation whose "citizen" had been "outraged."

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Perhaps the Rep-Dem papers and their labor-leaving owners may awake some morning to find that their janissaries have had their eyes opened to the light of the true faith, have dropped the role of janissaries and assumed the role of citizen long enough to vote for the triumph of the working class and enforce its mandates. Policemen there are who have been known to think, and these present janissaries of capitalism have one thing their ancient prototypes did not have: a Socialist Labor Party to teach them their power and their duty to their class.

The editor quoted above is himself a janissary of the pen and so is well fitted to write about the janissary of the club.

NEOLITHIC REASONING.

Says the New York "Sun" at the close of an editorial praising the late Collis P. Huntington to the skies:

"It remains for each, by darting forward like a greyhound at the slightest glimpse of honorable opportunity, by redeeming time, defying temptation and scorning sensual pleasure to make himself honored and happy. Old-fashioned obvious, obtrusive moral advice, it may be said. There are thousands of Bryanites kicking their heels at station platforms or rural groceries or groceries and expectorating discontent. There is no chance for a young man, they say. The Trusts and the corporations spoil all. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. If Huntington had this spirit or want of spirit, he might have died on the town farm in his native village."

Which is like saying:

"Polar bears and the furred elephant once roamed the fields now occupied by the State of New York. Why should they not now? Did anybody say those were the days of a glacial period, when ice rose up above the crests of the Maramonek hills, and the top of Mount Washington just peeped out above a block of ice that extended from Canada to the Long Island Sound? Absurd! The chance to be the polar bear and the furred elephant then is open now. It remains for every animal, from purring puss to the growling mastiff, by darting forward like a greyhound at the slightest glimpse of opportunity, by redeeming time, defying temptation and scorning sensual pleasure, to make himself a huge polar bear or still huger mastodon."

The gentlemen and the gentleman's gentleman who so kindly inform us that we teach "the gospel of failure" are in good company historically. Charles I. of England had wise and learned courtiers who assured the Commons that the rebellious spirits were advocating the "gospel of failure," the revolutionary bourgeoisie in France heard the same sort of talk from the feudal lords and clergy. The Tories hinted it at the patriots in 1776, in America and the slaveholders sneered it at the Abolitionists.

The development of the race is strewn with the chopped-off heads of "Greatest Exponents" of things and systems that have outlived their day; and the great landmarks of Progress are the "Gospels of Failure" that from their triumphant perch along the path of history look down upon the wreckage of one-time "Greatest Exponents."

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MILL MEN'S FIGHT.

SUICIDAL UNIONISM.

The International Typographical Union Changes Its Tactics for Sake of Dues.

The Gage of Battle Thrown By Planning Mill Owners.

They Suddenly Feel a Lively Interest in the Wives and Families of Their Employees—They Take the Labor Fakir at Their Word and Maintain They Have the Right to Fleece Their Workmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—In all the planing mills of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Hayward, San Jose and Santa Clara there was posted early this month a notice by forty-seven planing mill owners to the effect that the demand of mill hands for a labor day of eight hours will be denied.

The notice is literally as follows: "Notice is hereby given that, at a general conference of the mill owners and manufacturers of woodwork, etc., of the San Francisco Bay counties of California, held in San Francisco, Saturday, July 21, 1900, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That on and after the 13th day of August, 1900, and until further notice, the undersigned, we and each of us, will continue to run our establishments on the same time as at present or heretofore."

"San Francisco—Wm. Crocker, Commercial Planing Mill Co.; Andrew Willkie, California Mill, M. Hansen & Co., Bolander, Perkins & Co., E. J. Hassfurth, Robert P. Dewey, Union Lumber Co.; Central Lumber Co., E. C. Pitcher, Albert Hansen, James Young, F. H. Gier, R. Herring, L. E. Emanuel, Fults Bros., Townsley Bros., L. H. Birth, Davis & Laughland, C. Bechtling, Frank Huber, W. J. Little & Co., C. W. Burgess, W. J. Rose.

"Oakland—Excelsior Redwood, Kendall & Co., Towle & Broadwell, Inger & Atkinson Mill Co., Barnham-Stamford Co., Washington Street Planing Mill, Chas. Jenkins, Zenith Mill, Bay City Mills, McCullough & Bridgeman, Standard Mill, Humboldt Lumber Co., California Dov Co.

Berkeley—Nehaus Co., Cavan & Day, G. C. Pipe.

"Hayward—Hayward's Planing Mill, San Jose—Santa Clara V. M. L. Co., Glenwood Lumber Co., Hubbard & Carnehan Bros., S. H. Chase Lumber Co., Santa Clara—Pacific Manufacturing Co."

This is the first official notice published of the determination of the millers not to concede an eight-hour day to their employees. The resolution of the mill hands to work only eight hours a day went into effect on August 13th.

"Woodworkers are now putting in, in many of the mills, nine hours a day and in others ten hours a day. The purpose of this notification," said C. L. Inger, of Inger & Atkinson, recently, "is to give the men a chance to think on more than one side of the subject."

"RESOLVED, That Section Wilkinsburg of the Socialist Labor Party brand both Republican and Democratic parties as enemies of the working class and call upon all workingmen and all other honest people of the Borough of Wilkinsburg to cast their ballots next November for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, from President of the United States down to the candidates for the county offices, and by so doing vote for the only political party which aims at the abolition of the capitalist class and the capitalist system of production and inaugurate the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, where production shall be for use and not for profit and the working class shall be the ruling class."

"Many of them have been driven into the Millmen's Union. Some of them we know are not in earnest. We learn from them what is going on among them. When they learn what we are going to do, they may think of their wives and families and some of them may drop out. Perhaps many of them may do so."

"We do not deny them the right to take the stand they have taken. We also have rights, and that is why we have taken our stand. If they beat us then we will have to stand it. There is so much irregularity in the mill business that it is impossible to put it on the basis the men want. We are subject to competition from outside and from big mills so that we could not do otherwise than we have done."

"If the men fail to recede from their stand it will not only effect them, but all the building trades."

"The Millmen's Union as I understand it is not yet a member of the Building Trades Council. It must win this strike before it will be admitted to the Council."

"Mill owners in Allegheny county say that the only men in their business who are not represented in the signatures to the notification are McManus and Gartner of Oakland and Frank Johnson of Wilkinsburg. They also state that 1,000 hands in Allegheny county will be affected if a building trades strike goes into effect, to say nothing of the other trades."

"A leading member of the Building Trades Council, when seen regarding the notice issued by the the boss millmen made light of it."

"The notice," he said, "that these firms intend to post to-day will not have any effect on the question. It is merely an attempt to influence the men to withdraw their demands, but it will not succeed. There can be no general strike as we have assurances that certain mills will grant the demand for the shorter day. The employers were notified six months ago by the Building Trades Council that the men in the mills would, over August 13, work but eight hours a day and would expect the same pay as they are receiving for nine hours work. The bosses had ample time to argue for the new schedule. We feel satisfied that the demand will be conceded. The mills must keep their contracts with the builders, and there is no likelihood of their closing down. There are about three hundred men employed in the forty mills in this city. They receive \$3 a day. The Millmen's Union is affiliated with the Building Trades Council. We do not anticipate any trouble, and there is not the slightest likelihood that there will be a general strike of the building trades. A general strike of the building trades would affect 5,000 men."

This statement, coming from such a shining intellectual light, forces us to one of two conclusions:

Either the editor's knowledge of political economy would disgrace an inmate in the confines of any institution for the care of the feeble minded;

Or, instead of being independent, he is a moral coward, afraid to champion the interest and cause of the working class, and his paper a servile, gynophantic sheet published in the interest of the capitalist class, who produce nothing, but who live on wealth stolen from the working class, who produce all wealth.

Quite a number of men in Wilkinsburg endorse the statements made in our challenge, and maintain that every one of them is true, and if the editor of the "Journal," or any other apostle of the present anarchistic condition of society, known as the capitalist system, wishes to prove our assertions lies, and stop the growth of Socialism in the borough, they had better get a move on before election next fall.

Section Wilkinsburg will furnish a speaker to hold up the Socialist Labor Party end in any debate where the other end is supported by a lackey of the capitalist class, be he politician, reformer, preacher, or what not.

By order of Section Wilkinsburg Socialist Labor Party.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Scranton Cigarmaker Runs Up Against It. To the DAILY PEOPLE:—I am up against something I can't understand. Last night my union held a meeting and I introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we consider the retention of the present high tariff necessary to the welfare of the cigar industry, and we recommend that political party that stands for high tariff to the good will of all cigarmakers in the United States."

As soon as it was read, Jim Jones, our secretary, seconded the motion for its adoption. Mike Casey got the floor on the question and, say, he didn't do a thing to me. Says he:

"Mr. President, the man that introduced that resolution is a fakir of the worst type. He is a betrayer of the working class and a capitalist stoogeman. (Say, what does he mean by calling me a fakir? I have been working in his interest and that is how he thinks me by calling me a fakir and a stoogeman.) When a man tries to use the business world in order to protect that section from the action of the working class.

The other side of the question comes on in a resolution passed by the Dayton Central Labor Union at about the same time. It was there decided that any member who did not pay his board bill should have his union card withdrawn, and he should be declared a scab. This act exposes the whole scheme of the labor leaders. They must offer sufficient inducements to the boarding-house keepers in order to induce them to join the union. They must also offer sufficient inducements to the men to persuade them to join the union of their craft. In both cases they cannot give any portion of what is offered to both. Board-keeping occurs on account of the mean small pay received by the men. The unions cannot make good to the men because the wages system will not allow it.

If they cannot fulfill promises and still persist in making them, the only conclusion one can reach is that promises are made for revenue only. The union is supposed to be of the working class, and for the working class. When those who are not wage workers are organized into a union supposed to consist of wage workers, the reason must be that those at the head of the union have been blind, or else have deliberately conspired at their entrance. When, furthermore, the entry of these outsiders must be at the expense or because of the weakness of the working class, then the corruption, and the dross-grabbing attitude of the leaders has reached a point where the union is nothing more than a trick by which they make their living.

A Challenge.

Meeting of Section Wilkinsburg, Pa., Socialist Labor Party, held Aug. 3, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The past history of both Republican and Democratic parties, when in possession of the political power of the United States Government, has been in history of political power used to rob the working class of all the wealth of the country, which they alone produce, and place it in possession of the capitalist class, who produce no wealth whatever, and make the condition of the working class worse than the chattel slave prior to the rebellion; therefore be it

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The pure and simple unions, instead of inquiring into the cause, see only that the boarding-house keepers are numerous. As they are numerous, and the working class is larger than the capitalist class, they must be workers. Because they are workers, they should be organized. If they are organized, then they must pay dues.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West-minster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. Daniel Bercut, 113 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, August 20. Wherry in the chair.

Receipts for the week \$36.00; expenses \$24.10.

The sub-committee to which a communication from the Socialist Propaganda Society of San Francisco had been previously referred made its report. The report was adopted and a copy of the same ordered sent to the Socialist Propaganda Society.

A communication was received from the National Secretary of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, acknowledging the receipt of the picture of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which picture was offered sent to the Parti Ouvrier by the National Convention. Motion was made and carried to have the communication published in the People.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Warren, Pa., and Bell Vernon, Pa. A new charter was also granted to Section Allegheny County, Pa. All other charters held in Allegheny County are here-with cancelled.

National Secretary announced that Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President of the United States, had reached New York preparatory to starting on his campaign tour.

Sections are urged to send in promptly the vote on the new constitution of the Party. The vote closes on September 8.

JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIA

CALL FOR CONVENTIONS.—The primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in California will be held on August 15, as per instructions sent to Sections, and the State convention will convene on August 24, beginning at 10 a. m., at Forrester's Hall, 120½ North Figueroa street, Los Angeles. A full set of candidates will be nominated; Presidential electors, Congressmen, State Senators and Assemblymen.

The convention will also name a state committee and elect seat of executive committee and act upon such business as may come before it.

A. KRUSE, Secretary.

See of State Com.

Aug. 12, 1900.

At last meeting of State Committee E. T. Knobley was elected State Organizer, vice George Holmes resigned. From reports of all meetings being held and especially street meetings, the committee is encouraged to vigorous campaign.

A. KRUSE, Secretary.

COLORADO.

CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

DENVER.—On August 5 the County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Arapahoe county, Colo., nominated the following ticket:

Philip Veat of Louisville, as Representative from the First Congressional District.

For State Senators: Caspar Bauer, Ed. Werner, Charles Mullein, Wm. Fowler.

Representatives: Clayton Tammany, Carl Starkenberg, Virginia Otis, Ernest Romery, Albert Gunilla, Abraham Judeolowitz, Albert Masker, John Johnhahn, Conrad Hurle, Anna Hehrer, John H. Martinson, Jerry Nagle.

District Attorney: Nathan L. Gries.

District Judges: John Tyron, Henry Warnecke, Wm. Benterbach, Charles Irvin.

A committee to conduct the campaign in the county, with power to fill vacancies, was also elected.

A. H. LAMPE, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAUCUS.

The following candidates were nominated at the caucus held on August 15 at 5 Washington street: Chairman, Timothy N. Lynch; secretary, Adam Marx; Senator, Herbert N. Beebe; Judge of Probate, James Elliott, Jr.; Representative, Joseph Edward Wilson; Representative, John Lynch; City, Town and Ward Committee were elected. First Ward, James Williams; Second Ward, James Elliott, Jr.; Third Ward, Adam Marx; Fourth Ward, Joseph Pickford; Fifth Ward, Walter S. Camp.

A motion was made to put a city and town ticket in the field, town committee to call on said caucus to nominate candidates for the same. The meeting also endorsed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party as a whole, and the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States: Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Remmel; also endorsed the State ticket of Connecticut.

ADAM MARX, Secretary.

NEW LONDON.—At a meeting of Section New London, held on August 16, the following comrades were elected for the ensuing term of six months:

Organizer, Adam Marx; Recording Secretary, Samuel Rosenthal; Financial Secretary, Adam Marx; Treasurer, James Williams; Auditing Committee, James Elliott, August Carlson, Harry Silverstone; Literary Agent, James Williams; Authorized agent for THE PEOPLE, Adam Marx.

Regular meetings to be held first Thursday in each month. Every Sunday from 3 until 6 o'clock the S. L. P.

Room, No. 5 Washington street, to be open to all visitors.

ADAM MARX, Organizer, S. L. P.

MARYLAND.

At the State Convention held in Baltimore, August 13, that city was chosen as the seat of the State Committee.

R. W. Stevens and Frank Hartman were nominated for the position of Financial Secretary of the State Committee. The one receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected.

The convention nominated fourteen members of Section Baltimore as candidates for the State Committee. The seven candidates receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the committee.

NEW JERSEY.

CONVENTION OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

On Thursday evening, August 16, Section Camden County S. L. P. held its County Convention at 837 Pine street, Camden. The convention was called to order by the organizer, L. F. Weilenbeck, and Comrade Jones chairman; and Comrade Keller, secretary.

The nominations are as follows:

FOR CONGRESS

Louis L. Weilenbeck.

FOR ASSEMBLY

George M. Keller.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

Charles Piper.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS

John Schmitt.

The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party in the last year has carried on such a vigorous campaign against all traitors to the working class, such as the Kangaroos and fakirs of all kinds and brought out triumphant over their heads the DAILY PEOPLE, the death knell of all fakirism. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party and endorses Malloney and Remmel as the Party's Presidential candidates and also endorses the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE as the Party's official organs. And be it further

Resolved, That we will work vigorously and with undying effort to build up the Socialist Labor Party, and to push the sale of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE to that extent whereby the S. L. P. will command the respect of the whole working class in America and the fear of international capitalism.

LOUIS L. WEILENBECK, Organizer of Section Camden County, S. L. P.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GROVE CITY, Pa., August 17.—The following comrades have been elected officers of Section Grove City for the ensuing term:

Organizer—Wm. C. McKay.

Secretary—Robert Johnson.

Treasurer—Clem Wall.

Literary Agent—William Long.

Comrade Long is agent for the Daily People and the Weekly People.

WM. G. MCKAY, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

At the last meeting of Section Milwaukee Comrade John Viethaler was elected State Secretary in place of Richard Koeppli and Sections in the State are requested to send all communications to him. His address is 310 Fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis. Section Milwaukee has made arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be held Sunday, September 30th at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner of 12th and Wine streets.

This entertainment is for the purpose of raising funds for the campaign and the comrades should try and sell all the tickets they can.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

MASSACHUSETTS S. T. & L. A.

Important Notice.

Delegates elected from the various local Alliances of Massachusetts for the purpose of a District Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, are requested to meet at the Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 45 Elliott street, Boston, Sunday, August 26, at 2 p. m., sharp.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

NOTICE.

Important for Buffalo.

The attention of all comrades and friends in Buffalo is called to the picnic to be held for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE under the auspices of our women comrades—Progressive Women's Club—Sunday, September 2, at Bellevue Park. See ad.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

August 20, 1900.

A regular meeting of the Daily People Conference, held at 26 New Reade street, T. Walsh in the chair. Minutes read and adopted. Report of the committee to visit the districts accepted, report bearing to the effect that the districts were not making half the efforts that they were capable of, and were depending upon the other fellow to do the work. The districts should stir their members, for we need the assistance of every one as well as the other fellow. Sidle, finding it impossible to serve, resigned, and T. Walsh was elected in his place. Attention was called to the picnic to be held at Sulz's Westchester Park this Saturday, August 25. Sell tickets now.

The following districts responded to the roll-call: Manhattan, 6th and 10th, 12th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 18th and 21st, 23rd, 26th, 30th, 32nd and 33rd, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and Excelsior Literary Society, Brook-

lyn—7th and 10th, 13th and 14th Assembly District, and the Daily People Club of that district.

At the request of the board of trustees the district were instructed to use the lists in connection with the house-to-house canvass, obtain names of those who promised to read the DAILY PEOPLE and turn them in every week to the Conference. Districts were also requested to send in reports of special interest to the workers of their neighborhood.

Financial Report, July 30, 1900.

MANHATTAN.

Twelfth \$2.50

Fourteenth, Gollerstepper 50

Sixteenth 3.05

Twenty-first 1.00

Thirty-second and Thirty-third 5.00

BROOKLYN.

Tenth 1.00

Sixteenth and Seventeenth 2.00

Section Hudson County 1.00

AUGUST 6.

MANHATTAN.

Twelfth 50

Sixteenth 6.50

Twenty-sixth 1.35

BROOKLYN.

Twenty-first, Branch 2, D. P. Club 10.00

Club 2.00

MANHATTAN.

Twelfth 50

Sixteenth 2.00

Eighteenth 1.00

Thirty-second and Thirty-third 5.00

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